

LUN

2. Enlightened.
Earth may, industrious of herself, fetch day,
Travelling east; and with her part averse
From the sun's beam, meet night; her other part
Still luminous by his ray. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. viii.
3. Shining; bright.
The most luminous of the prismatic colours are the vel-
low and orange: these affect the senses more strongly than
all the rest together. *Newton's Opticks*.
- LUMP. *n. f.* [*lump*, Dutch.]
1. A small mass of any matter.
The weed kal is by the Egyptians used first for fuel, and
then they crush the ashes into lumps like a stone, and so sell
them to the Venetians. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
Without this various agitation of the water, how could
lumps of sugar or salt cast into it be so perfectly dissolved in
it, that the lumps themselves totally disappear? *Boyle*.
An Omble wretch is prisoner made;
Whose flesh torn off by lumps, the rav'nous foe
In morsels cut. *Tate*.
Every fragrant flower, and od'rous green,
Were forced well, with lumps of amber laid between. *Dry.*
To conceive thus of the soul's intimate union with an in-
finite being, and by that union receiving of ideas, leads one
into as gross thoughts, as a country-maid would have of an
infinite butter-print, the several parts whereof being applied
to her lump of butter, left on it the figure or idea there was
present need of. *Locke*.
2. A shapeless mass.
Hence, heap of wrath, foul indigestible lump;
As crooked in thy manners as thy shape. *Shak. Henry VI.*
Blush, blush, thou lump of foul deformity. *Shakespeare*.
Why might not there have been, in this great mass, huge
lumps of solid matter, which, without any form or order,
might be jumbled together. *Keil against Burnet*.
3. Masses undistinguished.
All mens honours
Lie like one lump before him, to be fashion'd
Into what pinch he please. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
It is rare to find any of these metals pure; but copper,
iron, gold, silver, lead, and tin, all promiscuously in one
lump. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*
4. The whole together; the gross.
If my readers will not go to the price of buying my pa-
pers by retail, they may buy them in the lump. *Addison*.
Other epidemical vices are rife and predominant only for
a season, and must not be ascribed to human nature in the
lump. *Bentley's Sermons*.
The principal gentlemen of several counties are stigmatized
in a lump, under the notion of being papists. *Swift*.
To LUMP. *v. a.* To take in the gross, without attention to
particulars.
The expences ought to be lumped together. *Ayliffe's Par.*
Boccalini, in his political balance, after laying France in
one scale, throws Spain into the other, which wanted but
very little of being a counterpoise: the Spaniards upon this
reckoned, that if Spain of itself weighed to well, they could
not fail of success when the several parts of the monarchy
were lumped in the same scale. *Addison*.
LUMPISH. [*lump*, and *fish*; *lumpish*, Lat.] A sort of fish.
LUMPING. *adj.* [from *lump*.] Large; heavy; great. A low
word.
Nick, thou shalt have a lumping pennyworth. *Arbutnot*.
LUMPISH. *adj.* [from *lump*.] Heavy; gross; dull; unactive;
bulky.
Out of the earth was formed the flesh of man, and there-
fore heavy and lumpish. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World*.
 Sylvia is lumpish, heavy, melancholy. *Shakespeare*.
Love is all spirit: fairies sooner may
Be taken tardy, when they night tricks play,
Than we; we are too dull and lumpish. *Suckling*.
Little terrestrial particles swimming in it after the grossest
were sunk down, which, by their heaviness and lumpish
figure, made their way more speedily. *Burnet*.
How dull and how insensible a beast
Is man, who yet would lord it o'er the rest?
Philosophers and poets vainly strove
In every age the lumpish mass to move. *Dryden*.
LUMPISHLY. *adv.* [from *lumpish*.] With heaviness; with stu-
pidity.
LUMPISHNESS. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] Stupid heaviness.
LUMPY. *adj.* [from *lump*.] Full of lumps; full of compact
masses.
One of the best spades to dig hard lump clay, but too
small for light garden mould. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.
LUNACY. *n. f.* [from *luna*, the moon.] A kind of madness
influenced by the moon; madness in general.
Love is merely madness, and deserves as well a dark house
and a whip as madmen do; and the reason why they are not
so punished and cured is, that the lunacy is so ordinary, that
the whippers are in love too. *Shakespeare. As you like it*.

LUN

- Your kindred shun your house,
As beaten hence by your strange lunacy. *Shakespeare*.
There is difference of lunacy: I had rather be mad than
him, that, when he had nothing, thought all the ship, that
came into the haven his, than with you, who, when you
have so much coming in, think you have nothing. *Shakespeare*.
LUNAR. *adj.* [*lunaris*, Fr. *lunaris*, Latin.] Relating to the
moon; under the dominion of the moon.
They that have resolved that these years were but lunar
years, viz. of a month, or Egyptian years, are easily con-
futed. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World*.
They have denominated some herbs solar and some lunar,
and such like toys put into great words. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
The figure of its seed much resembles a harefoot, which
Baptista Porta hath thought too low a signification, and raised
the same unto a lunar representation. *Bacon's Vulg. Errors*.
We upon our globe's last verge shall go,
And view the ocean leaning on the sky;
From thence our rolling neighbours we shall know,
And on the lunar world securely pry. *Dryden*.
LUNARY. *n. f.* [*lunaria*, Latin; *lunaire*, Fr.] Moonwort.
Then sprinkles the juice of rue
With nine drops of the midnight dew,
From lunar distilling. *Dryden's Nymphs*.
LUNATED. *adj.* [from *luna*.] Formed like a half moon.
LUNATIC. *adj.* [*lunaticus*, Latin.] Mad; having the ima-
gination influenced by the moon.
Bedlam beggars, from low farms,
Sometimes with lunatick bays, sometimes with prayers,
Enforce their charity. *Shakespeare*.
LUNATICK. *n. f.* A madman.
The lunatick, the lover, and the poet,
Are of imagination all compact:
One sees more devils than vast hell can hold;
The madman. *Shakespeare. Midsummer Night's Dream*.
I dare ensure any man well in his wits, for one in the
thousand that he shall not die a lunatick in Bedlam within
these seven years; because not above one in about one thou-
sand five hundred have done so. *Grew's Bill*.
See the blind beggar dance, the cripple sing,
The sot a hero, lunatick a king. *Pope*.
The residue of the yearly profits shall be laid out in pur-
chasing a piece of land, and in building thereon an hospital
for the reception of idiots and lunatics. *Swift*.
LUNATION. *n. f.* [*lunation*, French; *luna*, Latin.] The re-
volution of the moon.
If the lunation be observed for a cycle of nineteen years,
which is the cycle of the moon, the same observations will
be verified for succeeding cycles for ever. *Helder on Time*.
LUNCH. *n. f.* [*luncheon*, French; *luncheon*, Spanish; *luncheon*,
German.] A small repast, a small piece, Teu-
tonick. It probably comes from *clunch* or *clunch*. As much
food as one's hand can hold.
When hungry thou stood'st staring, like an oaf,
I flie'd the lanchon from the barley loaf;
With crumbled bread I thick'n'd well the mess. *Gay*.
LUNE. *n. f.* [*luna*, Latin.]
1. Any thing in the shape of an half moon.
2. Fits of lunacy or frenzy, mad freaks. The French say of
a man who is but fantastical or whimsical, *Il a des lunes*.
Befrew them
These dangerous, unsafe lunes i' th' king;
He must be told on't, and he shall: the office
Becomes a woman best. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale*.
3. A laith: as, the lune of a hawk.
LUNETTE. *n. f.* [French.] A small half moon.
Lunette is a covered place made before the courtine, which
consists of two faces that form an angle inwards, and is com-
monly raised in fosses full of water, to serve instead of a
fausse braye, and to dispute the enemy's passage: it is six
toises in extent, of which the parapet is four. *Trevoar*.
LUNGS. *n. f.* [*lungen*, Saxon; *long*, Dutch.] The lights; the
part by which breath is inspired and expired.
More would I, but my lungs are wasted so,
That strength of speech is utterly denied me. *Shakespeare*.
The bellows of his lungs begin to swell,
Nor can the good receive, nor bad expel. *Dryden*.
Had I a hundred mouths, a hundred tongues,
And throats of brals inspir'd with iron lungs;
I could not half those horrid crimes repeat,
Nor half the punishments those crimes have met. *Dryden*.
LUNGED. *adj.* [from *lung*.] Having lungs; having the nature
of lungs; drawing in and emitting air: as, the lungs in an
animal body.
The smith prepares his hammer for the stroke,
While the lung'd bellows hiding fire provoke. *Dryden*.
LUNG-GROWN. *adj.* [*lung* and *grown*.]
The lungs sometimes grow fast to the skin that lines the
breast within; whence such as are detained with that ac-
cident are lung-grown. *Harvey on Consumption*.
LUNOWORT.

LUR

- LUNOWORT. *n. f.* [*pulsanaria*, Lat.]
The flower consists of one leaf, which is shaped like a
funnel, whose upper part is cut into several segments; from
its fitulous flower-cup, which is for the most part pentago-
nal, rises the point encompassed by four embryos, which
afterwards become so many seeds inclosed in the flower-
cup. *Miller*.
LUNISO'AR. *adj.* [*lunifoliar*, French; *luna* and *solaris*, Lat.]
Compounded of the revolution of sun and moon.
LUNT. *n. f.* [*lunt*, Dutch.] The matchcord with which guns
are fired.
LUPINE. *n. f.* [*lupin*, French; *lupinus*, Latin.] A kind of
pulse.
It has a papilionaceous flower, out of whose empalement
rises the pale, which afterward turns into a pod filled with
either plain or spherical seeds: the leaves grow like fingers
upon the foot stalks. *Miller*.
When Proteogenes would undertake any excellent piece, he
used to diet himself with peas and lupines, that his invention
might be quick and refined. *Peacham on Drawing*.
Where stalks of lupines grew,
Th' ensuing season, in return, may bear
The bearded product of the golden year. *Dryden's Georg.*
Proteogenes, drawing the picture of Jalyfus, took no other
nourishment than lupines mixed with water, for fear of clogg-
ing his imagination by the luxury of his food. *Dryden*.
LURCH. *n. f.* [This word is derived by Skinner from *lurch*,
a game of draughts, much used, as he says, among the
Dutch; *lurch* he derives from *arca*; so that, I suppose,
those that are lost are left in *lurch*, in the *lurch* or *box*;
whence the use of the word.]
To LURCH. *v. n.* To leave in a forlorn or deserted con-
dition; to leave without help.
Will you now to peace incline,
And languish in the main design,
And leave us in the lurch. *Denham*.
But though th' art of a different church,
I will not leave thee in the lurch. *Hudibras*, p. i.
Have a care how you keep company with those that, when
they find themselves upon a pinch, will leave their friends in
the lurch. *L'Estrange's Fables*.
Can you break your word with three of the honestest best-
meaning persons in the world? It is base to take advantage
of their simplicity and credulity, and leave them in the lurch
at last. *Arbutnot's Hist. of F. Bull.*
Flirts about town had a design to cast us out of the fashion-
able world, and leave us in the lurch, by some of their late
refinements. *Addison's Guardian*.
To LURCH. *v. n.* [*lurch*, Dutch; or rather from the noun.]
1. To shift; to play tricks.
I myself, sometimes leaving the fear of heav'n on my left-
hand, and hiding mine honour in my necessity, am fain to
shuffle, to hedge, and to lurch. *Shakespeare*.
2. To lie in wait: we now rather use *lurk*.
While the one was upon wing, the other stood lurching
upon the ground, and flew away with the fish. *L'Estrange*.
To LURCH. *v. a.* [*lurch*, Latin.]
1. To devour; to swallow greedily.
Too far off from great cities may hinder business; or too
near lurcheth all provisions, and maketh every thing dear. *Bacon's Essays*.
2. To defeat; to disappoint. A word now used only in bur-
lesque. [from the game *lurch*.]
He waxed like a sea;
And, in the brunt of seventeen battles since,
He lurch'd all favours o' th' garland. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus*.
God never designed the use of them to be continual; by
putting such an emptiness in them, as should fo quickly fail
and lurch the expectation. *South's Sermons*.
This is a sure rule, that will never deceive or lurch the sin-
cere communicant. *South's Sermons*.
3. To steal privily; to filch; to pilfer.
LURCHER. *n. f.* [from *lurch*.]
1. One that watches to steal, or to betray or entrap.
I cannot represent those worthies more naturally than un-
der the shadow of a pack of dogs, made up of finders,
lurchers, and setters. *Taylor, N. 59*.
His thefts some tradesman spies,
Swift from his play the scudding lurcher flies;
Whilft ev'ry honest tongue stop thief refunds. *Gay*.
2. [Lurch, Latin.] A glutton; a gormandizer. Not used.
LURE. *n. f.* [*lure*, French; *lore*, Dutch.]
1. Something held out to call a hawk.
My falcon now is sharp and passing empty,
And till she stoop, she must not be full-gorg'd,
For then she never looks upon her lure. *Shakespeare*.
This lure she cast abroad, thinking that this fame and be-
lief would draw, at one time or other, some birds to strike
upon it. *Bacon's Henry VII*.
A great estate to an heir, is as a lure to all the birds of
prey round about to seize on him. *Bacon*.

LUS

- A falconer Henry is, when Emma hawks;
With her of tariffs, and of lures he talks. *Prior*.
2. Any enticement; any thing that promises advantage.
How many have with a smile made small account
Of beauty, and her lures, easily scorn'd
All her assaults, on worthier things intent. *Milt. Par. Reg.*
This stiffneck'd pride, nor art nor force can bend,
Nor high-flown hopes to reason's lure descend. *Denham*.
To LURE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To call hawks.
Standing near one that lur'd loud and shrill, I had sudden-
ly an offence, as if somewhat had broken, or been dislocated
in my ear, and immediately after a loud ringing. *Bacon*.
To LURE. *v. a.* To attract; to entice; to draw.
As when a flock
Of ravenous fowl, though many a league remote,
Against the day of battle, to a field
Where armies lie encamp'd, come flying, lur'd
With scent of living carcasses. *Milton's Par. Lost*.
A man spent one day in labour, that he might pass the
other at ease; and lur'd on by the pleasure of this bait, when
he was in vigour he would provide for as many days as he
could. *Temple*.
Should you lure
From this dark haunt, beneath the tangled roots
Of pendant trees, the monarch of the brook,
Behoves you then to ply your finest art. *Thomson's Spring*.
Volumes on shelter'd stalls expanded lie,
And various science lures the learned eye. *Gay's Trivia*.
LURID. *adj.* [*luridus*, Latin.] Gloomy; dismal.
Slow gutting o'er the lurid grove,
Unusual darkness broods. *Thomson's Summer*.
To LURK. *v. n.* [probably *lurch* and *lurk* are the same word.
See LURCH.] To lie in wait; to lie hidden; to lie close.
Far in land a savage nation dwelt,
That never tasted grace, nor goodness felt;
But like wild beasts, lurking in loathsome den,
And flying fast as roebuck through the fen,
All naked. *Fairy Queen*, b. ii.
Milbrook lurcheth between two hills, a village of some
eighty houses, and borrowing his name from a mill and little
brook running there through. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall*.
They lay not to live by their works,
But theevishly loiter and lurk. *Tusser's Husbandry*.
If sinners entice, consent not; if they say, let us lay wait
for blood, let us lurk privily for the innocent. *Prov. i. 11*.
The wife, when danger or dishonour lurks,
Safest, and seemliest by her husband stays. *Milton*.
See
The lurking gold upon the fatal tree:
Then rend it off. *Dryden's Æn*.
The king unseen
Lurk'd in her hand, and mourn'd his captive queen;
He springs to vengeance. *Pope*.
I do not lurk in the dark: I am not wholly unknown to
the world: I have set my name at length. *Swift*.
LURKER. *n. f.* [from *lurk*.] A thief that lies in wait.
LURKINGPLACE. *n. f.* [*lurk* and *place*.] Hiding place; secret
place.
Take knowledge of all the lurkingplaces where he hideth
himself. *1 Sam. xiii. 23*.
LUSCIOUS. *adj.* [from *delicious*, say some; but Skinner more
probably derives it from *luxurious*, corruptly pronounced.]
1. Sweet, so as to nauseate.
2. Sweet in a great degree.
The food that to him now is as luscious as loches, shall
shortly be as bitter as coloquintida. *Shakespeare. Othello*.
With brandish'd blade rush on him, break his glass,
And shed the luscious liquor on the ground. *Milton*.
Blown roses hold their sweetness to the last,
And raisins keep their luscious native taste. *Dryden*.
3. Pleasing; delightful.
He will bait him in with the luscious proposal of some
gainful purchase. *South's Sermons*.
LUSCIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *luscious*.] Sweet to a great degree.
LUSCIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *luscious*.] Immoderate sweetness.
Can there be greater indulgence in God, than to embitter
sensualities whose lusciousness intoxicates us, and to clip wings
which carry us from him. *Decay of Piety*.
Peas breed worms by reason of the lusciousness and sweet-
ness of the grain. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.
LUSERN. *n. f.* [*lupus cervarius*, Latin.] A lynx.
LUSH. *adj.* Of a dark, deep, full colour, opposite to pale and
faint; from *luscio*.
How lush and lusty the grass looks? how green? *Shak.*
LUSK. *adj.* [*lusche*, French.] Idle; lazy; worthless. *Diët*.
LUSKISH. *adj.* [from *lusk*.] Somewhat inclinable to laziness
or indolence.
LUSKISHLY. *adv.* [from *luskish*.] Lazily; indolently.
LUSKISHNESS. *adv.* [from *luskish*.] A disposition to laziness.
LUSORIOUS. *adj.* [*luforius*, Latin.] Used in play; sportive.
15 U Things